

Gossip

Interesting to Men.

Lydia Thompson having left the stage, the Syracuse Herald says she is living an attractive life.

An Illinois girl's toast: "The young men of America—Their arms our support, our arms their life."

Miss Nellie Crocker was a Sacramento belle worth \$600,000. Engaged to a poor man and being about to die, she made her will and remembered him to the extent of \$100,000. He may be happy yet.

French advice: "Beware of women who wear high-necked dresses, and always keep their eyes cast down. They are full of pride and jealousy—nature, iron and passions of fire. When these are welded they are dangerous."

Mrs. Secretary Sherman is described as "one of those creatures which can be compared to

stately grace—occupying the middle ground between blonde and brunette, her tawny hair and eyes a natural warm gamboge color, Greek coil, without comb or ornament of an kind.”

The Baroness Von Veditz, formerly Miss Catherine B. Kelsey of Cambridge, has been sued at Boston to recover on drafts made by her in 1876 at Dresden, Germany, to release her husband from debt the previous year. She is now a widow, and, according to the report, with her husband at the time of the transaction she was acting under duress at the time.

“Leap year gives young ladies a gentleman’s privilege in making love.” Perhaps it does. But no respectable young man will have anything to do with a young lady who takes position on the street corner, and not only so, but the gentlemen as they pass by, but also skirts and the skirts of the gentlemen. Nor would it look well for a dozen or more

home. Notary.—Norristown Herald.

Magazine Notices.

The numbers of The Living Age for the past two weeks ending February 21st and 28th respectively, have the following contents: The Frontiers of Taste, and The Successors of Alexander Dumas; Greek Civilization in the East, Fomanderley; Fucius, a Lost Lake and a New Paganism.

Temple Bar; Some Hints on the Teaching of Latin, Macmillan; An Imprisoned Princess—Leonora Christina of Denmark, Fraser; The Civil Code of the Jews, and The German Army, Pall Mall Gazette; Revolutionary Laughter, and Children of the Pantomime, Graphic; Canon Liddon, Spectator; Ingenuity Misapplied, Chambers' Journal; and in the way of fiction, Celia, an Idyll, and installments of "He that will not when he may," by Mrs. Oliphant.

St. Nicholas for March contains Alfred Tennyson's Child-Song, Minnie and Winnie, and a very good one by Mr. Alfred Tennyson, called The

vised score of the music for the Laureate's other St. Nicholas song, *The City Child*. The Disadvantages of *City Boys*, by Washington Gladden, appears in this number. It is based on actual facts, and is a stirring Talk with Boys on a subject of vital interest to them. They will find pleasure, too, in the "Out-Door" paper, *Kite Time*, by Daniel C. Beard, which gives diagrams and full instructions how to make and fly kites of all sorts and

Lung, an illustrated tale about a Chinese fisherman's curious adventures; Buttercup Gold, by Laura E. Richards, telling how a little girl found gold through boiling buttercups; The Tea-kettle Light, with a picture by A. C. Redd, wood, a true account of how a New England boy made illuminating gas from birch bark; and Of the two serials, the installment of Louis M. Alcott's Jack and Jill, with two fine pictures by Dielman, brings its young people into a peck of troubles; and William O. Stoddard's Among the Lakes, illustrated by Tabor, tells how its boys and girls enjoyed themselves in the old farm-house. A commander of the U.

describes the Gathering of Caoutehouc in Nicaragua; and John Keller, in an article entitled Longitude 180°, explains how travelers lose a day going to China from San Francisco and gain a day on the return voyage. One of the striking illustrations is a portrait of "Babie Stuart," the infant daughter of Charles I., engraved by Müller, after the painting by Vandyck. The Departments For Very Little Folk, Jack-in-the-Pulpit, Young Contributors

College Colors and their Origin.

In the Spring of 1852 (according to the tradition related by the oldest inhabitant), the two literary societies of Columbia—the Peithologian and the Philolexian—decided to give a joint entertainment which should make use of all the talent in the college, and eclipse all other

wishing to yield to the other the "honor of the flag" which had been bequeathed to them by the founders, and by so doing to sink its own individuality, and finding that for badges and cockets all four colors were too much, the committee was decided upon, the result of which was the gold and silver were discarded, and the blue and white retained. The effect was found to be so good, and the was so definite a color became at this time so evident that it was decided to adopt these as the colors of Columbia, and as such they have been accepted without question by class after class.

The colors of Princeton are not, as is often erroneously supposed to be the case, black and orange, but orange alone, the black having been added merely for the sake of contrast, as the orange alone would be too garish. To touch bottom in the traditional well, and arrive at the truth in this matter, is of sufficient interest to pay for the difficulty. There are many unauthentic stories about touching the origin of the colors, and even of the connection of the college with Willivee's foot.

bly arising from the fact of its being a province, proud
so fanciful in its nature as most of the others.
When Belcher, Governor of the province of
New Jersey at that day, reissued the charter of
the college in 1738, he named the town and
college partly in memory of the House of Or-
ange-Nassau (a junior branch of the House of
Nassau inherited Orange) which conferred
many material benefits upon himself and his
family, and partly from purely patriotic mo-
tives, as the name of the great stadtholder had
always been associated with the cause of free

The color chosen by Cornell University has a very fanciful origin. Founded recently by Cornell and named after its founder, the college has through its name given birth to the adjective Cornellian. By some odd mistake the year-book dropped the final l in the name, making it cornelian. The great similarity in sound between Cornellian and cornelian for

was the very evident reason which prompted the adoption of the color carnelian by this University.—Columbia College Spectator.